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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/615,627	07/09/2003	Wayne A. Damrau	CPI 40043H	1469
7590	05/13/2005		EXAMINER	
Michael Piontek Suite 850 221 N. LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60601			BAREFORD, KATHERINE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1762	

DATE MAILED: 05/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/615,627	DAMRAU, WAYNE A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Katherine A. Bareford	1762	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-126 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-63 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 64-126 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/03.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election of Group II, claims 64-126 in the reply filed on March 22, 2005 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).
2. Claims 1-63 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on March 22, 2005.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 64-67, 69-73, 76, 77, 79-84, 86-90, 92-94, 96-101, 103, 104, 106-111, 113-117, 119-122, 124 and 126 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3-7 and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 5,436,030. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '030 provides language that provides a teaching or suggestion of all features of the claims. For example, as to claim 64, claim 1 of '030 provides flowing the coating liquid onto the concave curved surface that curves toward the moving surface and has a terminal portion spaced from the moving surface, the flowing on the concave curved surface to form a sheet of coating liquid and subjecting the sheet to centrifugal force to concentrate coating liquid towards one side of the sheet that is toward the concave curved surface (that is, the liquid free of air is concentrated). As to the flowing redirection and positioning of the terminal end extending towards the moving surface at the acute angle, this is provided by claims 6, 7 and 9. The other claims are similarly suggested by the language and teaching of the claims of '030.

5. Claims 64-67, 69-73, 76, 77, 79-84, 86-90, 92-94, 96-101, 103, 104, 106, 108-111, 113-117, 119-122, 124 and 126 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 5,789,023. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '023 provides language that provides a teaching or suggestion of all features of the claims. For example, as to claim 64, claim 1

of '023 provides flowing the coating liquid onto the concave curved surface that curves toward the moving surface and has a terminal portion spaced from the moving surface, the flowing on the concave curved surface to form a sheet of coating liquid and subjecting the sheet to centrifugal force to concentrate coating liquid towards one side of the sheet that is toward the concave curved surface (that is, the liquid free of air is concentrated), and the direction is such that the angle of contact of the liquid with the web is acute. As to the flowing redirection and positioning of the terminal end extending towards the moving surface at the acute angle, this is provided by claim 12. The other claims are similarly suggested by the language and teaching of the claims of '023.

6. Claims 64-67, 69-73, 76, 79-84, 86-90, 92-93, 96-101, 103, 104, 107-111, 113, 115-117, 119-122, 124 and 126 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 3-7 of U.S. Patent No. 6,319552. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '552 provides language that provides a teaching or suggestion of all features of the claims. For example, as to claim 64, claim 1 of '552 provides flowing the coating liquid onto the concave curved surface that curves toward the moving surface and has a terminal portion spaced from the moving surface, the flowing on the concave curved surface to form a sheet of coating liquid and subjecting the sheet to centrifugal force to concentrate coating liquid towards one side of the sheet

that is toward the concave curved surface (that is, the liquid free of air is concentrated),

and the direction is such that the angle of contact of the liquid with the web is acute. .

As to the flowing redirection and positioning of the terminal end extending towards the moving surface at the acute angle, this is provided by claims 6 and 7. The other claims are similarly suggested by the language and teaching of the claims of '552.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claims 68, 74, 78, 85, 91, 95, 102, 105, 112, 118, 123, and 125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

These claims all require the substrate to be moving at a speed "greater than about 2000 fpm". However, this case is a continuation of 09/953,724, and thus, claims that contain material not supported by the parent case contain new matter. In this case, the parent case contains no support for "greater than about 2000 fpm". There is also no support in the specification of the present case as to this issue. The only teaching in

parent case 09/953,724 (now US 6,592,669) and the specification of the present case is that the web speed can be "2,400 – 6,000 feet per minute". See column 8, lines 35-40 of US 6,592,669. Therefore, new matter is present in these claims.

9. Claims 64-78, 80-95, 97-109 and 111-125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for coating a "moving web" as in claims 79, 96, 110 and 126, does not reasonably provide enablement for coating "a moving surface". The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The specification is entirely directed to the coating of a moving web by the process of the claims. There is no indication that any other substrate can be used. As a result, it would have required undue experimentation by one of ordinary skill in the art to determine what, if any, other form of substrate can be used.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claims 64-66, 76, 79-83, 92, 93, 96-100, 106, 118-110, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120 and 126 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Isayama et al (US 4299188).

Claims 64, 81, 98, 113, 115, 119, 120: Isayama teaches a method of coating a moving web. Column 1, lines 5-10. Liquid coating is flowed through a passage and then onto a concave curved surface that curves towards the moving web. Figure 2 and column 2, lines 10-40. The concave surface has a terminal portion spaced from and extending towards the web in the direction of movement of the web and at an acute angle to the web. Figure 2 and column 2, lines 30-40. The coating liquid is flowed from the passage along the concave curved surface to form a sheet of coating liquid on the curved surface. Figure 2 and column 2, lines 40-60. This subjects the sheet to centrifugal force that would concentrate coating liquid towards one side of the coating sheet that is toward the concave curved surface and redirects the coating liquid sheet for flow in the direction of movement of the moving web, and centrifugal force also moves air in the liquid to move away from the one side. Figure 2, column 2, lines 40-60, column 3, lines 15-25 and column 4, lines 5-15 (air would be entrained in the coating since the coating process is open to the air, and the radius of curvature and the velocity described is sufficient to apply centrifugal force of a magnitude to remove entrained air in the coating liquid on the side of the curved surface). The coating sheet is directed from the terminal portion towards and in the direct of movement, and at an acute angle relative the moving web to contact the moving web with the one side of the coating liquid sheet

that was towards the curved surface to apply onto the moving web a layer of coating liquid. Figure 2 and column 2, lines 40-60.

Claims 65, 82, 99: while the side of the coating liquid sheet that was towards the curved surface contacts the web, the opposite side of the coating liquid sheet is out of substantial contact with the web. Figure 2.

Claims 66, 80, 83, 97, 100, 116: upon the coating liquid flowing from the terminal portion, coating liquid at the one side of the sheet flows substantially only towards the moving surface and is contacted with and carried away on the moving surface. Figure 2.

Claims 76, 93, 108: the arcuate extent of the concave curved surface is about 90 degrees. Figure 2 and column 3, lines 15-20 (semicircular).

Claims 79, 96, 110, 126: the substrate is a moving web. Column 2, lines 15-20 and figure 2.

Claim 92: the concave curved surface is unbounded along an unenclosed length of the flow path. Figure 2.

Claim 106: the flowing step includes delivering coating under pressure to an elongate outlet nozzle, emitting the liquid from the outlet nozzle in an elongate sheet of coating, flowing this on an elongate straight surface and then onto the concave curved surface. Figure 2 and column 2, lines 15-60.

Claim 109: the radius of the curved surface can be 5-10 mm, which is in the range of 0.125-0.500 inch. Column 3, lines 15-25.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Katherine A. Bareford whose telephone number is (571) 272-1413. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F(6:00-3:30) with the First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Other inquiries can be directed to the Tech Center 1700 telephone number at (571) 272-1700.

Furthermore, information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


KATHERINE BAREFORD
PRIMARY EXAMINER